

FOR THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

LIKELY TO BE HELD ON THURSDAY.

A GREAT BRITISH LABOR UNION REFUSES TO VOTE SYMPATHY WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY—ANXIETY FOR THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND PRINCESS MAY.

Copyright, 1892, By The New-York Associated Press. London, Jan. 15.—The Queen has not yet decided upon the date of the funeral of the Duke of Clarence, which, however, will probably be held on Thursday. Cabinet communications with the Prince of Wales and the Queen in regard to the funeral have elicited an expression of feeling from the Prince of Wales against any ceremonial pomp. The King of Denmark telegraphs that he desires personally to attend the funeral if his strength permits, and that he will be accompanied by the Danish Crown Prince, with his eldest son, Prince Charles. The czar will send his second son. The day of the funeral will be observed as a day of general mourning throughout the country. The Governments of Australia are arranging to suspend business. The London Stock Exchange will be closed.

The decorous fiction that the whole Nation is overwhelmed with grief at the death of the Duke of Clarence received a startling denial to-day in the proceedings of the greatest workmen's union in England. The delegates to the Miners' Federation, now holding their annual meeting at Stoke-on-Trent, were apprised before assembling that their representatives in Parliament desired that the Federation should adopt a resolution of condolence. The strong democratic feeling known to animate the body made the proposal hazardous, but it was hoped that the delegates would not venture to deviate from the general custom by declaring that the death in the royal family was no particular business of theirs. That is exactly what they did. A telegram from their Parliamentary leader, Mr. Pickard, himself ill with influenza, asked for a vote of sympathy with the royal family, adding "The Queen has always expressed sympathy with us." Cries of "business" greeted the message. The member who moved the vote of condolence reminded the delegates that the Queen, in cases of accidents in mines, always helped the distressed.

In sudden silence the conference listened to speeches in favor of the motion, and then, by a vote of 19 to 13, passed without debate an amendment to proceed to business. The Miners' Federation has 200,000 members, and it is the best organized and most powerful single union in the country. It has several representatives in the House of Commons, and controls the votes of others. No workmen's combination has so freely given to the distressed within or outside of its own ranks.

Much anxiety is felt regarding the condition of the Princess of Wales. She takes the death of her son much to heart and refuses to be comforted. Her long service in the sick rooms of both Prince George and Prince Victor has naturally had the effect of greatly debilitating her, and she is completely prostrated. Dr. Laking, one of the physicians who attended the Duke in his last illness, remains at Sandringham, where his services are required by the Princess of Wales. He is also attending the Princess Victoria Mary, whose sorrow at the loss of her betrothed husband seems to increase as time passes. She, too, is prostrated by the intensity of her grief, and refuses to touch food. Her face is pale, and her eyes plainly show the traces of the tears she has shed. Great anxiety is expressed regarding her. There is no doubt of the love and sympathy expressed for her. It is believed that she is the only rival of the Princess of Wales in the popular affections.

Princess May stood beside the bedside of her royal lover, and through her blinding tears watched him as his life ebbed away. When the doctors announced that the Duke was dead she became hysterical, and her cries were heart-rending. Efforts were made to lead her from the room, but for a long time nothing could induce her to go. She stood by the bedside, and leaning over, she called, "Eddie, my Eddie," in agonized tones, and entreated him to speak to her once more.

The upper and middle classes are most deeply touched by the incidents of the Duke of Clarence's death. Thousands clad in mourning have flocked to Marlborough House to record their names, and throughout the capital well-dressed folk generally are donning some badge of grief. "The Gazette" to-night directs that all persons wear mourning until February 28, while detailed orders are given to the court and to the army. The alarm of people in society over the prospect that social reunions would be impossible for the greater part of the coming season will be relieved by the announcement that the Queen will hold the usual May drawing-rooms and levees. The Prince of Wales and family will not appear in public for a year to come. The doctors have advised the Prince to remove his family from Sandringham as soon as possible. The Princess of Wales, after the funeral, is going to some secluded spot in the south of Europe, with her children. Both are in delicate health, and their condition is now the source of increased anxiety to the family. Prince George, who is still weak from his attack of typhoid fever, is also the cause of anxiety.

Princess May's future is undoubtedly the subject of deep national interest. As a precedent for her marriage to Prince George, the incident is recalled of the death of the Czar's wife, in 1885, after his betrothal to Princess Dagmar, now the wife of his brother, the present czar. So profound and universal is the sympathy over Princess May's loss, that it would be no surprise if Parliament were to accord her some provision as a "widow's pension." If the report be true that Prince George is attached to a daughter of Prince Christian, his known strong will makes the project of an alliance with Princess May improbable.

In the family circle, Prince George has long been recognized as the superior of his brother in intellect, force of character and open geniality of disposition. From boyhood he has always held his own against his brother's pretensions as the elder. It is on record how, quarrelling as boys over the possession of a goat, Prince George promptly bit his brother in the eye, and the English people grew to love the elder brother, and seized and kept the chase by his superior strength. Their mutual affection was undoubtedly great, but Albert Victor was the weaker of the two. The death of the Duke of Clarence has recalled the fact that he was born prematurely, and that he always lacked the robustness of Prince George. The concurrent opinion of those around the throne points to the future popularity of Prince George if he lives to become king.

The Irish newspapers to-day all contain kindly allusions upon the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. "The National Press," the organ of the McGarrys, says: "All idea of royalty disappears before the tragedy in human life which will touch every man's heart." "The Freeman's Journal" (McCarthyite) says: "The Duke of Clarence and Avondale made no mistake. He will be mourned by all kindly and generous men, with deep sympathy for his parents. The Prince of Wales has faults. He has some times forgotten that royalty has duties as well as rights; but the Prince has a certain royal generosity, and his heart which is filled with love and esteem of all. We believe that she has sympathy for the sufferings and wrongs of the people." "The Independent" (Parnellite) says: "The utmost sympathy goes from the heart of the Irish people for the family in their affliction. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale has recalled the fact that he was born prematurely, and that he always lacked the robustness of Prince George. The concurrent opinion of those around the throne points to the future popularity of Prince George if he lives to become king."

The German court will go into mourning for ten days for the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Calcutta, Jan. 15.—The death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has caused widespread and deep sorrow throughout India. The Viceroy's Council was to have held a meeting to-day, but when the members assembled the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Viceroy, announced that no meeting would take place, and that all public business would be suspended to-day as a mark of respect to the dead Prince. The Rajah of Bhinga, on behalf of the native rulers, expressed the deepest regret at the death of the Duke, and the most profound sympathy with the Indian people. All the public levees and the races have been postponed. Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Telegrams of condolence, with the request that their contents be communicated to the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, have been received by Lord Stanley from the Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories, from Canada, the Marquis, and from the citizens of Halifax and Quebec.

ANARCHISTS REPULSED BY CAVALRY.

ANOTHER SPANISH TOWN ATTACKED—THE CONSPIRATORS AT WALSAIL, ENGLAND.

Madrid, Jan. 15.—The condign punishment recently inflicted upon the band of Anarchists that made an attack upon the city of Xeres does not seem to have awed the lawless characters of that city. The Anarchists now prevailing among the Spanish Anarchists is supposed to be due to the work of German Socialists, especially in the Province of Andalusia, in which province Xeres is situated. Last night another band of Anarchists, undeterred by the fate that had befallen so many of their number in the attack on Xeres, made an attack upon Borno, a town of Andalusia, about twelve miles northeast of Xeres. They were armed only with stones, but it was impossible for the gendarmes to disperse them. As was the case at Xeres, the cavalry were summoned, and the Anarchists were repulsed. Several of the Anarchists fell into the hands of the cavalrymen. It is believed that they will be tried by court-martial.

London, Jan. 15.—The Anarchists who were arrested at Walsail on the charge of having in their possession explosives for an unlawful purpose were to-day again arraigned before the police magistrate at that place. The chief constable testified as to the particulars of the arrests, and intimated that the prisoners were implicated in a plot which concerned many countries beside England. At the request of the chief constable the prisoners were remanded until the 19th inst. to await the result of the investigation. Whether or not the Walsail police have discovered a dangerous conspiracy is an undecided question. The arrests thus far made have led to the seizure of a large number of anarchistic documents, and of articles which the police say are bombs and explosives; but the leaders of the Socialists in England have refused to acknowledge the plot which the latter have discovered a plot which extends from England to other countries.

John Jordan, the Oxford scholar who was arrested a few days ago for firing a pistol at Westminster Hall, and who, when arraigned, declared that he had taken this means to show his contempt for the Government, was to-day bound over to the sum of £200 to observe good behavior for two months. Oscar Wilde became one of his securities.

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL.

CARDINAL MANNING—MR. GLADSTONE—MINISTER LINCOLN.

Copyright, 1892, By The New-York Associated Press. London, Jan. 15.—A fierce contest will be waged with the Vatican on the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Manning. English Catholics desire the appointment of Bishop Vaughan, who is a Unionist; but the Irish party oppose him, preferring the Bishop of Portsmouth. Mr. Gladstone wishes to return from the south of France to attend the funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Manning; but his friends, anxious to prevent the risk of exposure to severe weather, have telegraphed him, begging him not to come. Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, has nearly recovered from his recent slight cold. He says he is so well that inquiries as to his health are unnecessary. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McCormick, with their children, who are charged with the sad errand of accompanying to the United States the body of Miss Josephine Shearer, will sail on the Majestic on Wednesday. Mr. McCormick will return as the Majestic to his post. The rest of the family will still be longer in America. The Duke of Devonshire, who arrived in London from Paris last night, will also be a passenger on the Majestic. In an interview to-day, Mr. Haldane said: "The point that most impressed me in regard to the effects in Europe of the McKinley law is the antagonism of certain leading German journals toward Mr. Bismarck. I attribute this to the fact that the respectability clause in the law is applicable to the south of Europe, to the benefit of the United States." He also said that the German law under which foreign residents in Germany become liable to pay a 5 per cent income-tax, Mr. Haldane said, will be paid for by a large number of Americans now living there on incomes.

ATTACKED IN AN ENGLISH RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

London, Jan. 15.—Notwithstanding the terrible injuries sustained by Mrs. Siddals, the woman who on Monday night last jumped from a rapidly moving train near Tamworth, she is now improving. She was taken to the hospital she was unconscious, and no reason for her act could be obtained from her. The police, however, had taken into custody the Rev. G. Goodall, a local preacher, who had been the only other occupant of the compartment in the railway carriage in which Mrs. Siddals was travelling to Tamworth. Their idea was that he had attempted to attack Mrs. Siddals, and that she, to escape his advances, had made her way from the compartment to the footboard of the carriage, whence she jumped. Her excitement, Mrs. Siddals regained consciousness today. Her story conforms in substance to the theory formed by the police. Mrs. Siddals said that the minister engaged her in conversation after he had ridden some distance together, and after a time he flouted her, she repulsed him, whereupon he grasped her by the throat, preventing her from making an outcry, and then forced her down on the seat.

Owing to the peculiar construction of English railway carriages, it was impossible for the other passengers or the guards to know what was going on in the compartment. Mrs. Siddals struggled desperately, and finally the preacher, when simply to escape detection, or to cause her death is not known, pushed her out of the compartment. Fortunately, she caught her foot on the footboard, and she regained her footing. She says, however, that she was so terribly excited that she did not realize the danger of jumping from the train. The only idea that came into her mind was to escape. She remembers nothing further. Goodall will soon be arraigned to answer the serious charge against him.

FOR CARRYING AMERICAN FLOUR TO RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 15.—Christopher Furness, Member of Parliament for Hartlepool, has invited subscriptions from British ship-owners to defray the cost of conveying to the Russian famine sufferers 4,000,000 pounds of flour contributed in the United States. Washington, Jan. 15.—The call made by Mr. Furness, of England, today may result in the Senate resolution authorizing the lease of a vessel in which to transport the American flour contributions again being carried out to the House. Mr. Lind, who represents the Minnesota district, said to-day, when he heard of the action of Mr. Furness, that he felt like offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Furness, but was afraid it might be taken for a purely selfish effort to secure the passage of the resolution. Opponents of the resolution were not inclined to believe that Mr. Furness's movement was more than a stroke of the imagination. They said that the flour contributions would be sent to Russia, but so far as they knew, the English people would be the ones to suffer from the famine. Some of them said they would willingly make personal subscriptions for the relief of famine sufferers in Russia, but would not vote the money of the people for such a purpose.

THE GOVERNOR OF TANGIER TO BE DEPOSED.

Tanger, Jan. 15.—The Sultan of Morocco has summoned to his presence the Governor of Tangier, with a view to considering the demands of the insurgents for the deposition of that official. This dispatch indicates the settlement of one more of those questions which, like those of Bulgaria and Egypt, have been capable of disturbing the peace of the world. Fortunately the same spirit of patience and mutual concession which led to a peaceful settlement of the Chadoorine difficulty, and which has permitted the recognition of young Khedive Abbas, was played by European diplomacy in regard to the Moroccan trouble. The presence at Tangier of naval vessels belonging to England, France, Spain and Italy, while preventing the intervention of a single Nation, has awakened the Sultan from his indolence and compulsion to provide for the safety of the foreign residents. The latter complained, as did the native tribes near Tangier, of the administration of the Governor, while they suffered from the blockade instituted around the city by the rebellious insurgents who tried to stop the arrival of provisions necessary to the inhabitants. It would not be surprising if the head of Mohammed, under the pseudonym, the Governor had been deposed by the Sultan, should be added to the list of the deposed Governors.

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MONEY LOST IN THE RUBBER BUSINESS.

Boston, Jan. 15.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Para Rubber Shoe Company to-day, a committee was appointed to sell the plant at South Framingham. A stockholder present said that \$1,000,000 had been sunk in the enterprise.

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St. Louis, Jan. 15.—A morning newspaper says that a movement is on foot to organize a new company to fight the American Tobacco Company—Cigarette Trust. Mr. A. De Young, of the Drummond Tobacco Company of this city, is father of the movement. One million dollars will be the new company's capitalization and \$300,000 worth of new cigarette machines have already been purchased.

MONEY LOST IN THE RUBBER BUSINESS.

Boston, Jan. 15.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Para Rubber Shoe Company to-day, a committee was appointed to sell the plant at South Framingham. A stockholder present said that \$1,000,000 had been sunk in the enterprise.

THE VALPARAISO AFFAIR.

ANOTHER STEP LIKELY TO BE TAKEN SOON.

EXPECTATION THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL SEND A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS NEXT WEEK.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The President to-day ended his examination of the diplomatic correspondence in the Chilean controversy and sent the documents back to the State Department. At the Cabinet meeting, which was comparatively brief, lasting only an hour and a half, he announced this fact and indicated that the next step in the case would not be long delayed. The whole matter was discussed in a general way, but no action was taken, as there is nothing to be done until the correspondence has been submitted. It is anticipated that the President will accompany the transmission of the correspondence by a message upon the subject that will probably go over the ground of the entire controversy and advance certain propositions that will define the attitude of the Administration in a positive manner. In view of the general belief that the President is considerably aggrieved at the position taken by Chile, this message is expected with more than usual interest. In his annual message the President made two promises, one conditional and the other absolute. The latter was to send a message as early as possible, transmitting the correspondence; the former that in case Chile took needless time in answering, he would send a special message. It is understood to-day that he has determined to combine these two and to send his message simultaneously with the documents. The expectation is that he will have the message ready so that it can be submitted to the Cabinet at its meeting on Tuesday next, and it is therefore thought that the earliest time that it can be sent to Congress will be on Wednesday afternoon, or more probably Wednesday noon. It is expected that the communications to be made to Congress as soon as possible after the opening of the day's session.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The budget was introduced in the lower house of the Landtag today by Herr Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance. The increase in the expenditures is estimated at 130,000,000 marks. Owing to the new commercial treaties reducing the revenues, the sums assigned to the provinces for their local needs will be 30,000,000 marks less than in 1891. The Treasury bills will be increased to 100,000,000 marks.